

abandoned, failed because of its incompleteness. The Kentucky University and Transylvania University have organized under the provisions of an act to establish an Agricultural College in Kentucky, approved February 22, 1865, and to be hereafter known as "The Kentucky University," presents its most favorable opportunity for supplying the defect in our school system. The United States Government, by the addition of the "agricultural" instruction, from a sale of the land scrip and the sale of the General Government to form an Agricultural and Mechanical College, affords the opportunity for founding a permanent and thorough system of common school education, embracing instruction in agriculture and mechanics. A system which shall secure to each child the perpetual scholarship for at least one pupil in the Kentucky University, and such scholars be required, upon completion of their course, to take charge of a county school for teachers and instruct teachers in their respective counties, to be selected from each school district by the trustees of the school districts, who, in their turn, shall be required to take charge of the district schools of their respective districts, will secure to every child of the Commonwealth fair and equal advantages of uniform instruction, embracing agricultural and mechanical education. This is an outline only of a system which you have the opportunity to perfect, and which, if done, will yield the richest returns of blessing to our noble Commonwealth. I shall not urge upon your enlightened body the importance to the future of our country of having an educated population. To those who do not already see and appreciate this necessity, no light can possibly be given. "Thick darkness" veils the reason of such, and no ray of intelligence can be expected to penetrate the settled gloom of such minds.

Under the provisions of "An act empowering the Governor to appoint agents to visit and aid sick and wounded soldiers of Kentucky," approved February 27, 1865, Col. J. W. Gault and Col. W. De B. Morell were appointed. Their labors have been of incalculable service to our suffering soldiers. Their reports will, when received, be laid before you.

The number of disabled and homeless soldiers, who are poor and, from disability, prevented from making a subsistence, demands that some provision should be made for them, so as to secure them against want and suffering. I would suggest that proper steps be taken to obtain from the Government of the United States the "Soldier's Home" at Harrodsburg, to be set apart as a home for disabled Kentucky soldiers who are homeless and poor. Doubtless this property can be had for that purpose on most liberal conditions. It is a sacred duty imposed upon the patriotic body of our country to provide for the poor and homeless soldier whose military condition disqualifies him from earning a subsistence. Every State should look well and diligently to this subject.

The reports of the Quartermaster General and Adjutant General will be laid before you. During the past year these offices have been over crowded with press of business, resulting from a number of our soldiers, and the necessary settlements of accounts and claims.

The Adjutant General has prepared, so far as our soldiers have been mustered out, the muster out rolls and historical sketch of the regiments. Specimen sheets will be laid before you. If these records were ordered to be printed, and a copy furnished to each county, it would be of great service to the soldier and his family having claims arising under any laws of the United States. In addition to this, should the original records, by any chance, be destroyed, the means would remain in each county of supplying the loss. The act requiring this report to be gotten up did not provide for its publication. Whether it shall be published, therefore, rests with you to determine by law.

The termination of our civil war has thrown upon us some important questions for adjustment. It is gratifying to know that those who have taken an active part in the war of rebellion, as a class, now cheerfully accept the new order of things. What shall be done with those who have resumed their peaceful relations with the Government, and manifest an earnest purpose of future loyalty? Are they to be crushed—humiliated—degraded by continued punishment? Or shall they be forgiven—restored? Though secession is heterodox and suicidal, yet there were many able, intelligent, and conscientious men who honestly held and taught the right. The result of the war has been to forever banish this heresy. Those who held to it, and fought for it, have given it up and abandoned the claims. Forgiveness—restoration—is the corollary of the problem solved by the war. Those who stood aloof from the conflict but held it in rage, and who drew personal profit from the calamities of the time, may continue engaged and unrepentant. Civil war exhausts itself from obsequy many whom peace will return to their wonted insignificance. Such will naturally oppose the return of that state which deprives them of their consequence, and reminds them of their projected level. There are others who, upon the restoration of civil rule, rise in their enlarged security, and provoke disgust by the turbulence of a vicious spirit. The just consideration and patriotic will to discontinue such excesses, and seek to cover the past with forgiving charity, and promote the harmony and union as essential to our happiness and progress. Those who fought the battles for a peace, and those who nursed their courage at a distance from danger, to keep it warm, and to ask time to cool. The war has determined the impracticability of secession, and it only remains for the judiciary to decide that secession is treason, to have the subject forever and finally adjusted. This adjustment should properly be had in the case of the chief of rebellion, to make it a precedent for all time to come. It is not desired to have been wisely determined, hand Mr. Davis over to the law courts, where a decision will decide the legal effect of secession, and determine whether it be treason or a right. This will end the trial of questions by military courts which are properly for civil jurisdiction, and leave nothing for military courts to determine but the execution of the law, and the punishment of persons who have violated the laws of civilized warfare. That we may contribute to the general harmony and restoration of our fellow-citizens, I would suggest the expediency of awarding our officers of expiation, so that all who have accepted the terms of amnesty, or received pardon from the President of the United States, may each go before the county or circuit court of his county, and, upon production of his oath of amnesty or pardon from the President of the United States, shall no longer exist in the United States.

what State right can possibly be invaded by declaring this determination through the National Constitution? To provide for the regulation and government of slave property is the right of the State, because slavery is local and limited to the State, but freedom is national, and is, therefore, more appropriately declared so to be through the Federal Constitution than by local or State action.

The power to enforce the freedom so secured by the first section of the proposed amendment, is applied limited in the second section to appropriate legislation for its enforcement. The only power conferred is to life, liberty, property. There is no power to confer other franchises than freedom, and the consequent power to protect that freedom from hostile legislation of States.

Hence any laws enacted by a State hostile to the freedom guaranteed by the Constitution, would be in conflict with the will, and null and void; and an appropriate remedy may be given through the judicial tribunals to set aside such hostile legislation.

Should any of the recent slave States, for any purpose, attempt to nullify the freedom secured by the Constitution; or should any of the former free States attempt, by hostile legislation or legislation, to abridge the right of freedom, by prohibiting the migration of the freedmen to such States, all such action will be in conflict with the Constitution, and will be declared null and void. In a word, any State which has the respect for the rights of freedom will have the right to do so for itself, but will be inhibited from abridging the natural right of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Franchise, other than freedom, is political and national, and are left to the States respectively to regulate each for itself. The Federal Constitution will bear equally upon every State and alike upon all; and so must all laws for its enforcement. The law which bears upon South Carolina will with equal force bear upon Massachusetts. We shall thus be secured from divisions among ourselves, in the recent slave States, which would inevitably and unavoidably result from separate State action; and the former free States will be as effectively debarred from hostile legislation to confine the freedmen within their limits. We the subject left, to separate State action, the certain and inevitable results would follow, that some State, in order to force the freedmen from its limits, and prevent others from migrating thereto, would adopt laws so hostile as to amount to worse than enslavement; others would in self-defense, pursue similar and more stringent enactments; and the former free States would adopt like policy to exclude them from their limits; and thus this unfortunate race would be driven by persecuting laws, with no place of refuge and no means of defense, until the voice of the civilized world would be raised against the iniquity of our proceedings.

Nay, further, this hostile legislation, which would inevitably result, if left to separate State action, as a logical sequence, would give overwhelming force to the demand for additional guarantees to freedom through another amendment, securing to the freedmen the power of self-protection through the ballot-box. We of the former slave States, knowing the incapacity of the negro population for self-government, would much less for the government of others, with the sword against the follies, evils, and dangers of separate State action, by adopting the proposed amendment, and will avoid the most dreaded to our people, of having the negro placed upon a political equality. To leave the power of hostile legislation in the several States, or slavery has ceased to exist, and universal emancipation has made freedom thoroughly national, would be to invite the evils we most dread, and our danger, greater than any through which we have passed.

On the other hand, the adoption of the proposed amendment will give to us perpetual indemnity against the attempt to control the question of suffrage through the Federal power. Each State being inhibited from hostile legislation abridging the right of freedom, but left at liberty to enlarge the privileges of freedom, the amendment, if adopted, will be followed by the right of suffrage, migration to such States, and by the best class of the white population of such States, in return, coming to those States where the government is reserved to the white man. The certainty of this result will be a perpetual guaranty against the agitation of the negro-suffrage question. Each State being secured, as it is, in the right to regulate its own institutions of government, with the single restriction that it shall be republican in form, no State can insist, or another adopting negro suffrage, except by setting the example. The certainty of being flooded with "colored" voters, and of losing their own better population, will be the surest guaranty that such examples will not be very far extended. The adoption of the proposed amendment will give the quietus to the question of negro suffrage. The loyal record of Kentucky will be complete in all honor by its adoption. It is a question which will insure a more favorable bearing of our claims for indemnity for the slaves taken into the United States service, and freed by congressional enactments. The rejection can accomplish no good for it is now reduced to a certainty that during the present winter, the requisite number of States to make it a part of the Constitution will ratify it.

What is to become of the negro? It will be solved by time and the natural laws governing population and labor. The question, if let alone, will solve itself, or, rather, the future will suggest the proper solution. The question of what shall become of him, constitutes neither an objection nor an argument against the proposed amendment. He will be free—what more, the future must develop. What shall become of us? Shall we refuse to make wise provisions for our present, because we cannot see the future? This question is not at all in the one case as in the other.

Having been questioned by my friends to investigate the question, in order to determine what course a just and prudent Statesman should take, I have given you the sincere convictions of my mind, and only ask that you will, with the integrity of purpose, consider the important bearing which this question is to have upon the present and future good of our State.

The entire breaking up of our labor system, and the necessity of adopting a new system upon the free basis, suggests the propriety of adopting measures to invite to our fields of labor a superior class of laborers, who have, by reason of slavery, heretofore been kept from our State. Your attention is particularly invited to the subject of adopting suitable encouragements to induce immigration to our State. The vast extent of our mineral wealth to be developed, and which is now attracting much attention, and drawing capital to our State for investment, demands a superior class of laborers to those we have heretofore employed. Our fertile lands and excellent climate will likewise present strong inducements to agricultural industry.

If, in addition to these measures, proper encouragement be given, by suitable improvements, to afford facilities to industry and capital, by opening up our natural thoroughfares to navigation, and making suitable roads for transportation of the products of the country to market, and for receiving supplies of merchandise and other commodities in return, we shall soon make our State the pride of the Union, as it has ever been the pride of her sons.

Trusting that your councils may be characterized by wisdom and blessed with the harmony of patriotism, you will find me ever ready to co-operate with you in every thing which tends to the honor, the welfare, and happiness of our people.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of Kentucky.

S. E. TIPTON & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Paris Hotel Building,
Paris, Kentucky

THE senior member of the firm is now East, and on Nov. 1st, we will open a Merchant Tailors and

Paris Hotel Building, Paris, Kentucky

At the above named place, to which we respectfully solicit the patronage which in times past has been so liberally given to the senior member, and pledge ourselves to meet the same by making the best work and promptly attending to all orders for Goods with which we may be favored. The

Cutting Department

Of our establishment is in charge of a veteran Cutter—Mr. SAMUEL E. TIPTON—who has been in the business for 30 years. The experience and known capability of Mr. T. is enough to assure our friends that all work ordered at our Store, will be up in the highest style of the Tailor's art. A select stock of

CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING

And a choice line of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, always on hand.

SAMUEL E. TIPTON & CO.
Oct. 20-1st.

NEW GOODS
—AT—
W. W. MASSIE'S.

NEW
DRESS GOODS,
French, Russian, and all the latest styles, in full assortment.

IS THE
SPLENDID STOCK
—OF—
Hats, Caps,
Furnishing Goods,
Trunks, Valises, &c.,

To be seen at the establishment of
J. P. BASHFORD & CO.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF
LADIES' FURS,
HATS & CAPS.

Our stock of Hats and Caps has never been more complete, selected with great care from the best manufacturers of New York, and Philadelphia. We have paid particular attention to styles and stocks. We can suit all grades and tastes; the young and the old; the fancy and the retiring; the fast as well as the thrifty; the Priest and the Layman. Do come one and all and see for yourselves.

FURNISHING GOODS,
UNDER-WEAR, & C.

If you would protect yourself from the winter blasts—try our heavy Wool Drawers, and Under-Shirts; a superior article of red Shirts and Drawers, warranted to prevent that cure the rheumatism.

PAPER AND LINEN COLLARS,
Silk Thread, Cotton and Woolen Hose; a superior stock of

Linens and Cotton Shirts,
Of different brands, among others the celebrated Scott Shirts.

GLOVES & GAUNTLETS,
The best stock ever brought to the market; plain and lined Black, Grey, and Tan; Cassimere, and Woolen Gloves of all grades; Kid, Linen, and Fur Trimmed Driving Gloves; a superior lot of Alexander and Courvoisier's Kid Gloves—warranted not to be surpassed.

Neck-Ties, Scarfs, Mufflers.
And in fact everything for the neck—except a rope; and

Silk Handkerchiefs,
A lot of fine handkerchiefs, Gent's Plain Hemstitched and Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, and many other articles that gentlemen will find an excellent Ladies, be sure and call and examine our stock of Furs.

J. P. BASHFORD & CO.,
Main St., opposite Court House,
Paris, Nov. 10, 1865.

INSURANCE AGENCY
—OF THE—
Fireproof & London Insurance
COMPANY.
ASSETS, \$16,000,000.
OF NEW YORK.
Assets Nearly \$1,000,000.
Morris Insurance Company,
Authorized Capital \$5,000,000.
ASSETS \$885,000.
A. Sargent of these and well known Companies (Barnes, Builders, With, Duffell, & Co., and others) against loss or damage by fire, and issue policies on reasonable terms. Losses promptly settled. Office at the Deposit Bank, Paris, Ky.
November 10, 1865. A. C. OKER, A. C.

STRAY MARE & COLT!
TAKEN up by Mrs. Mary Poole, residing on the Mayfield place, at the first toll gate South-West of Paris, on the 8th of November, 1865, a dark bay Mare, about 15 hands high, small star in forehead, blind in left eye, shod on both hind feet, and a white blaze on her face, hipped on the right hip, valued at \$70; and a Sorrel Colt, about 14 hands high, 5 years old, next spring, large ears, in forehead, hind legs a little white, valued at \$100 by me, this 14th of November, 1865.

A copy at R. J. Brown, C. C.
Nov. 17-1865.

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Paris Hotel Building,
Paris, Kentucky

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Morris Insurance Company,
Authorized Capital \$5,000,000.
ASSETS \$885,000.
A. Sargent of these and well known Companies (Barnes, Builders, With, Duffell, & Co., and others) against loss or damage by fire, and issue policies on reasonable terms. Losses promptly settled. Office at the Deposit Bank, Paris, Ky.
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GREAT REDUCTION
—IN THE—
PRICE OF DRY GOODS
—AT—
CRIGLER'S.

OWING to a decline in the wholesale market, and an unduly high price to customers, we are at a loss to sell.

Domestic Dry Goods
FANCY GOODS
And Dress Goods,
At prices rating greatly below the prices they have been selling at for the last three months. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. I have

CLOAKS OF ALL KINDS
And quality, which I propose selling at manufacturing prices. Respectfully,
Paris, Nov. 17.
R. L. CRIGLER.

New Store.
D. E. TURNEY & JONES
HAVE JUST OPENED A NEW HANDSOME AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.
Paris, Nov. 17, 1865. D. E. TURNEY & JONES.

THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE.
PROSPECTUS FOR 1866.
Three Regular Editions—Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.
Is published every morning, Sunday excepted, and contains news of current events from all parts of the world, received by mail, express, and telegraph, down to the date of publication, the morning of publication. The

TERMS OF THE DAILY GAZETTE.
Are as follows: One Copy, for the year, \$12; six months, \$6; three months, \$3.50; one month, \$1.25. Clubs of five and upward, each \$10.50 per year; \$25 for six months; \$27.50 for three months; and \$1 for one month.

Delivered by Agents or Carriers, per week, 95 cents.

It is the intention of the publishers to reduce the price of subscription, whenever a reduction in the cost of printing, or other material, will justify such a reduction. The present aggregate cost of publication is as high as at any time during the war, but with a reduction of the cost of the paper, we hope to be able to reduce the price of subscription, and thus secure a permanent reduction in the cost of the paper. We shall gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity to lower the subscription of the Gazette.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE.
Is prepared for the purpose of a large number of our friends, we shall commence, in November, the publication of a SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE. This paper will be published on the 2nd and 9th of each week, and will contain from thirty to thirty-five columns of reading matter, embracing all the important news and editorial matter of the week, together with full market reports down to the expiration of Monday and Thursday. We intend to make this an attractive paper to those who desire a subscription between the Weekly and Daily Gazettes, may be forwarded immediately.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE.
Single Subscribers, per year, \$4.00
Clubs of Five and upward, each, \$20.00
A free copy will be sent to the getter-up of each club of ten.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.
It is a paper made up specially with reference to the wants and tastes of readers who do not take a Daily paper. The current news is compiled with great care and accuracy, and is presented in a condensed history of current events, and details of important and interesting occurrences. It also contains a selection from the editorial matter of the Daily Gazette, and is published on the 2nd and 9th of each week. It is an attractive paper to those who desire a subscription between the Weekly and Daily Gazettes, may be forwarded immediately.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.
One Copy, per year, 50 cents; six months, 25 cents; three months, 15 cents; one month, 5 cents. Clubs of five and upward, each, \$2.50 per year; \$7.50 for six months; \$10.00 for three months; and \$2.00 for one month.

For every Club of Ten, or Twenty, at the rate named, an extra copy will be sent, and an additional extra copy for every additional copy. The price of the Daily will be sent to the getter-up of each club of ten.

The money order or check being paid in full, and the name of the subscriber being given, the paper will be sent to the subscriber, and no further payment will be required. Subscriptions, in all cases, payable in advance, and no paper will be sent until the expiration of the time paid for.

In presenting this prospectus for 1866, the proprietors of the Gazette do not feel called upon to present a platform of principles. Suffice it to say, we shall adhere to the policy of the Gazette, which we have contended during the war, and continue to advocate those measures which will best calculate to secure a permanent Union and perfect freedom.

The approaching session of Congress, in which the Union party has an overwhelming majority, will be one of great importance, and we shall keep the readers of the Gazette regularly and fully advised of the proceedings of that body.

CINCINNATI GAZETTE CO.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
November 24, 1865. R. J. BROWN, C. C.

NOTICE!
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Peter Hedges, are required to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against Hedges will present them duly authenticated for payment.
Paris, March 24, 1865.
R. PECKOVER, Adm'r.

Peckover & Son,
Surgeon Dentists,
North-East Corner of Public Square,
PARIS, KY.
November 10, 1865.

